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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/600,720	06/20/2003	Scott D. Shaw	40850.0100	5846
20322 7	590 10/05/2004		EXAMINER	
SNELL & WILMER		CYGAN, MICHAEL T		
ONE ARIZONA CENTER				
400 EAST VAN BUREN			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
PHOENIX, AZ 850040001			2855	

DATE MAILED: 10/05/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

			AU		
		Application No.	Applicant(s)		
		10/600,720	SHAW, SCOTT D.		
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit		
		Michael Cygan	2855		
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app or Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address		
THE - Exter after - If the - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. nsions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. e period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period were to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ting within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed rs will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status					
1)🖂	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 Au	ugust 2004.			
2a)⊠	This action is FINAL . 2b) ☐ This	action is non-final.			
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is				
	closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	53 O.G. 213.		
Dispositi	ion of Claims				
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 1-4,6-25 and 27-31 is/are pending in to 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1-4,6-25 and 27-31 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.			
Applicati	ion Papers				
10)⊠	The specification is objected to by the Examiner The drawing(s) filed on <u>26 January 2004</u> is/are: Applicant may not request that any objection to the Capplacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction The oath or declaration is objected to by the Example 1.	a)⊠ accepted or b)⊡ objected drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).		
Priority u	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119				
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 					
Attachmen	t(s)				
1) 🛛 Notic	e of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary			
3) 🔲 Inform	te of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ate Patent Application (PTO-152)		

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

 Claim 27 is objected to because of the following informalities: the phrase "said flow amplifier" lacks antecedent basis in parent claim 22. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.
- 2. Claims 1, 9, 12-14, 16, 18, 22-24, 27, and 28 are rejected under 35
 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Chriswell (US 5,808,188). Chriswell discloses the claimed invention, a flow testing system and method for using the system comprising flow amplifier subsystem [101], venturi [102], pipe coupling [131,136], output coupling subsystem [108,105], and pressure difference flow device [118] for determining defects in a test head H, and the use of preset endcaps having standard orifices for self-testing and calibration:

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see Figures 2 and 5, and columns 3-4 and column 7 lines 4-20. Air is forced through the test head at approximately 25 inches H₂O, equal to approximately 1 psi; see Figures 8-9. The pressure p₂ through the test head is compared to the pressure p₁ through the base orifice at the same atmospheric condition; see column 4, lines 12-34. The measure of the pressure determines the size of the orifice, inherently determining if the orifice experiences blockage since any blockage of the orifice would necessarily be reflected in the pressure reading. The base orifice acts as a flow amplifier for the test head.

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3. Claims 1, 7, 9-24, and 27-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Marple (US 6,647,758 B2). Marple discloses the claimed invention, a test fixture for measuring blockage in impactor cups and method for performing the measurement, in which air is drawn through a flow amplifier (orifice [32 and/or 38]), passed through a piping system (Figure 3) through impactor cups held in a seal plate to an output coupled to a vacuum pump [20] which provides a forced air flow. The pressures around multiple orifices are measured utilizing pressure pipes [118,119], which form venturi subsystems, which are used to determine flow rate (column 8 lines 11-15) and in a feedback loop with computer [134] to adjust flows (column 7, lines 60-67). These subsystems measure the pressure reduction when impactor cups are placed between the pipes, and the blockage in the cups is determined from the pressure measurements along with temperature and

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pressure measurements; see columns 7-9. The cups may be loaded non-manually, with a fixture (i.e., with a robot); see column 7 lines 7-10. The end caps [24,116] may be exchanged before or after flow begins to test cups or determine flow rate; see columns 7-8.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chriswell (US 5,808,188) in view of Henry (US 6,715,343 B1). Chriswell discloses the claimed invention except for the use of a filter valve. Henry discloses the use of a filter valve [114,196,198] in a system having monitored air flow (see abstract). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a filter valve as taught by Henry in the invention taught by Chriswell to act as the valve and filter, since this would replace the filter of Chriswell with a filter valve allowing control of air flow without necessitating discontinuance of the pneumatic source; this is desirable since the source takes some time to reach a stable operating mode (Chriswell column 4, lines 15-16). Note that the filter of

Chriswell acts as a flow straightener; i.e., ensures laminar flow, see column 3 lines 54-56.

5. Claims 4, 6-8, 11, 25, 29, and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chriswell (US 5,808,188) in view of Kral (US 6,412,334 B1). Chriswell discloses orifice [123] which acts as a flow amplifier for providing a controlled air flow, and the plate [106] containing the orifice is sealed to be "air tight" to pipe [108] (see column 4 lines 19-23), thereby providing a compliance which acts as a "seal test device" as set forth in applicant's specification. The claimed "seal test device", when given its broadest reasonable definition in light of specification paragraphs [0061, 0063-0066], requires only that the device provide a seal. Other features, such as electrical signaling, are set forth as optional features. Since the claim only requires a device coupled to the flow amplifier and providing a seal, Chriswell is deemed to disclosed the claimed seal test device.

Chriswell teaches the claimed invention except for a proportional regulator having a check valve, temperature measurement and correction and the claimed intake pressure range and flow levels. With respect to the proportional regulator, Kral teaches a proportional regulator modulating a pneumatic source to a lower pressure (about 140-190 mmHg, approximately 3 psi) in a flow apparatus which detects the size of a leak orifice in a device having an interior flow path; see column 3 lines 25-26 and 44-52. It would

have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a proportional regulator as taught by Kral in the invention taught by Chriswell, since such a regulator would provide the ability to be compatible with other air sources such as a compressed air canister, which may not require a waiting time to reach a stable operating mode.

With respect to temperature measurement and correction, Kral teaches a resistive temperature measurement device [54] for temperature compensation of measured pressure. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use temperature measurement and correction as taught by Kral in the invention taught by Chriswell, since this eliminates errors in pressure caused by variations in temperature.

With respect to the claimed flow ranges, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the claimed flow ranges, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. In re Aller, 105 USPQ 233.

Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over
 Chriswell (US 5,808,188) in view of Adkins (US 5,214,969). Chriswell discloses the claimed invention except for an automatic positioning system.

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Adkins teaches the use of a robot device [503] acting as an automatic object positioning system for testing objects; see Figure 1 and abstract. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a robot device acting as an automatic object positioning system for testing objects as taught by Adkins in the invention taught by Chriswell to position the test objects, since such automatic devices reduce operator error.

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7. Claims 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chriswell (US 5,808,188) in view of Gotchel (US 4,311,037). Chriswell discloses the claimed invention except for the use of a pressure flow device having an ambient input port to facilitate flow calculations motivating a control system. Gotchel teaches the use of a pressure flow device having an ambient input port to facilitate flow calculations motivating a control system; see Figure 3 and column 5 lines 37-50. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a pressure flow device having an ambient input port to facilitate flow calculations motivating a control system as taught by Gotchel in the invention taught by Chriswell to measure and control flow, since Gotchel teaches that this advantageously enables a desired volumetric flow of air through the test device and orifice.

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Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

- The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure: Mitchell (US 2003/0010091 A1), Bertini (US 5,279,147), Rice (US 6,227,035 B1), Meyer (US 3,443,417), and Kelbrick (US 5,537,856).
- 10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).
- 11. A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire

 THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first
 reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and
 the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH
 shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on
 the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action.

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In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Cygan whose telephone number is (571) 272-2175. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-6 M-Th, alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Lefkowitz can be reached on 571-272-2180. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

MICHAEL CYGAN, PH.D PRIMARY EXAMMER